GENERAL SURVEY OF THEIR CONTENTS BRONZE AND IVORY WORK-RARE SPECIMENS OF

ORIENTAL ART-REPRESENTATIVE PAINTINGS. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24.-There are collectors and collectors, One amateur, like the late Mr. Fales, of Philadelphia, accumulates oil paintings and walking-sticks, porcelains and pipes, modern bronzes and antique fishing tackle, in a vast and heterogeneous array. Another fatigues himself with efforts to keep up with the changing phases of worshipping Royal Worcester or silen ware, then captivated by the somewhat faded charms of early prints, which in turn are deserted for the glowing beauty of Japanese iscquers or the delicat paste and peerless lustre of Chinese porcelains. A collector may be as a seed shaken by the breeze of passing crazes. He who gathers oil paintings may regard hi gallery as a conservatory,-a fashionable adjunct to a fashionable house, -and fill it as the house is decorated by liberal commissions to professional dealers.

Plenty of rare and wonderful objects there are in American collections, as is occasionally by loan exhibitions, but the true commoscenti, the amster collectors whose collecting is their collections are as the breath of their nostrils, have as yet made but a scanty showing upon American soil Yet they exist, and THE TRIBUNE, always prompt to recognize artistic achievement, will, I think, permit me to illustrate collecting as a fine art by the results attained in the galleries of Mr. W. T. Walters.

THE COLLECTOR AND HIS WORK. I have mentioned a name familiar to connoisseurs abroa as well as in this country. Unlike his brother virtuosi, titled or untitled, the wealth of whose private collection is now and then brought to light in some Continental capital, or publicly shown in London on such oc-casions as the winter exhibitions of paintings by the old masters or the recent exhibition of Sir Joshua Reynolds's works, Mr. Walters's life has not been absorbed in dilettantism. He has been and is a man of affairs, not a man of elegant leisure. Educated to one of the most prac tical of callings, that of an engineer, concerned with the most practical and engrossing forms of business, the building and management of rallroads, the architect of his own fortunes. Mr. Walters's innate appreciation of and sincere love for art dates not from the later days of his great successes, but from the very beginning of a ous and productive career. Something of the spirit which moulds the life of a great artist goes to form the character of the true collector. With Mr. Walters, collecting has been

serious thing from the first. He began nearly forty years ago. The first five dellars that he ever earned he spent for a picture. He entered upon a process of self-education with a seriousness and earnest ness which in this busy commercial age have too few counterparts. Frequent visits, together with a long residence abroad, enabled him to study nearly every accessible collection in Europe from which he had any thing to learn. He has attended all the universal expositions for the last twenty-five years-that at Vienna i 3873 in an official capacity. It was at the London expo sition of 1862 that a new phase of art was revealed to the student collector in the Japanese ex-hibit of Sir Rutherford Alcock—the first of the kind ever made in a foreign country. Recognizing the force and charm of Japanese art, as so many others in this country have done since the Center dal Exhibition of 1876. Mr. Walters then included Japanese art objects in his collections. Since his departments of Oriental art began to assume importance, be has had the satisfaction of seeing other amateurs stimu lated into forming collections by his example. The educational influence of the beautiful examples of porcelains Japanese metal work, iron carvings and lacquers here Presented, it is impossible to estimate.

For those galleries are not kept rigidly closed to the

public. On Wednesdays during the next two months they are opened for a small admission fee for the benefit of the Baltimore Poor Association, on Friday and Saturday next they will open under the auspices of the Decorative Art And so collecting in this case is not a matter of Society. And so collecting in this case is not a matter of selfish pleasure, but a means of direct improvement to artists and artists handicraftsmen. Japanese motives are common now in decotation, and the fluer workmen in establishments like Tiffany's long since endeavored to learn the secrets of Japanese art. In this peaceful artistic invasion from the Orient Mr. Waiters has been one of the leaders. His finely chosen collection of paintings, choice as it is, can hardly be termed anique in this country. But there is nothing in America to be compared with his departments of Oriental art.

A GLIMPSE OF THE TREASURES. old-fashioned house under the shadow of the Washington monument. Spacious and substantial, it has the air o permanence peculiar to the houses of Mt. Vernon-place. and nothing more. The large parlors contain bronzes cases of rare old silver, and groups of Royal Worcester, Dresden and Sevres, which elsewhere would be counted noteworthy. There is a dainty chamber fitted up in blue, with furniture and wall-hangings of the time of Marie Antoinette. There is another furnished in the old Dutch Antometic. There is another runnished in the ear Dutch style, with a richly-carved cabinet, a delightful writing-desk, apparently a coffre fort, with brass mountines. Another upper room contains bronzes and water-colors by Barye, who was among French artists in bronze what Rosa Bonheur is among painters. Bare French vases and bronzes catch the eye in the panelled dining-room. But these, like Bine-Points before dinner, are only to whet the appetite for the coming feast.

WARES FROM THE ORIENT. The first gallery at the rear of the house is lined and

nearly filled with cases of porcelains. On the walls hang kalsomines with colors as soft and beautiful as those of the Persian rugs upon the floor. In the centre, upon a stand of teak wood and brass, is a bronze some eight feet high, with dragons writhing up its sides toward the figure of a daimio on the top. The slight ebony framework of these great -sscs presents no interference with the splen-did effect of the percelains within. Here are vases fashfoned under the famous Ming dynasty, 1368-1649; others of the early eighteenth century, showing in their decorations the effect of European influences; here is a stately array of blue and white ware, with the so-called hawthorn, really plum-plossom, decoration, and near by hawthorn, really plum-blossom, decoration, and near by is a little vase, perhaps rarest of all to connoisseurs, with white panels reheved by black upon which the hawthorn pattern reappears. I have no time now to dwell upon the solid colors, the bullock's blood, Chinese white, turquise, mustard yellow, sage green and tea-color, or upon the one hundred and fifty examples of egg-shell parcelain. There are 1.400 specimens of the Chinese ecramic art, each selected by Mr. Walters or by his son, who inherits his cultivated tastes and fine judgment, for it is worth while to bear in mind that this is not a dealer's collection, but every object is the result of the ripe experience of the collector.

but every object is the result of the ripe experience of the collector.

Japanese as well as Chinese art finds a place in this gallery. There is a case of genuine Satsuma whose creamy yellow and pale chocclate hues and delicate crackle are known to most people only through irritations. There are 400 Japanese porcelains and potteries, and the whole ceramic devartment illustrates the history of the art for over 860 years. Nothing now can be said of the drawers filled with Chinese flaçons, and Japanese snow guards, pipes and 150 swords, "the jeweiry of Japan." In a covered bridge extending over an alley from this first room to the picture gallery are scores of bronzes, including several by Saymin and Gerosa, among which is a little group of the most exquisite porcelains in the collection, examples of the bullock's blood, peach-blow and coral splashes. In the picture gallery are four large cases containing royal lacquers, and rows of drawers filled with netsulies, lyory carvings and thros.

Let me sum up the Oriental department. There are 200 bronzes, 200 metal objects of gold, silver, fron and copper; 150 swords, 300 sword-guards and 400 other appliances of the sword, 500 tvory carvings and 500 lacquers, illustrating the history of lacquer work for over 700 years. With the porcelains and a few miscelaineons plecos, the Oriental department contains 4,100 objects, chosen, in the language of the collector, "to secure characteristic examples of the beautiful rather than of the metely curious."

THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

The 150 oil paintings represent a similarly intelligent and a catholic process of selection. The collector, I judge, has had it in mind to illustrate the art history of has had it in mind to illustrate the art history of the century by examples of men whose influence has been most strongly felt. In French art expressions of the religious sentiment of Ary schedier and the flery spirit of Horace Vernet are followed by examples of Delaeroix and Delaroche, and those by examples of Delaeroix and Delaroche, and those by examples of Jalabert and Yvon; four works by Gerome, including the "Diogenes" and "Christian Martyrs," five by Millet, four by Rousseau, three by Oroot, three by Fromentin, four by Daubigny, three by Dupra and a Troyou. One group of four landscapes, which include Rousseau's magnificent "Winter Solitade," is the artistic centre of the collection. Couture, Decamps, Gleyre, isabey, Saint Jean, Plassan, with Meissioner, Hebert, Schreyer, De Neuville, Detaille, Jacque, Van Marcke, and Zlem-these names may serve to indicate the extent to which French art is represented.

Fortuny, Jimines and Rice ollustrate the Franco-Sunnish school: Baron Leys's "Edict of Charles V." speaks for modern Belgian art; the Achenbachs, Preyer, Vantier and Hiddemann represent Dusseldorf; Gelialt and Clays, Brussels; Professor Mailer, Vienna; Carl Becker and Knaus, Berlin; Millais, Alma Tadema and Boughton, England; and America is represented by Gilbert Stuart, A. B. Durand, C. L. Elliott, George A. Baker, F. E. Church, Eastman Johnson and H. Bolton Jones. Necessarily in so small a collection the representation is little more than an incomplete expression of the collector's purpose. Among the other pictures Millet's original design in black and white for the "Angelins" casily stands first in point of interest.

The water-color room opening from the first gallery containswater-color poon opening from the first gallery contains water-color room opening from the first gallery contains water-color room opening from the first gallery contains water-color purpose. the century by examples of men whose in

sign in black and white for the "Angelus" casily stands first in point of interest.

The water-color room opening from the first gallery containswater-colors by Alima Tadema, Green, Fortuny, Meissonier, a drawing in India ink by Bousseau, and another in ink and pastel, together with statues by Rine-hart and Palmer. In this letter I have tried to give you a general and preliminary view of the purposes, scope and salient points of these collections. Later I hope to bring out more in detail the features of interest presented in the different departments.

adopt the regulations proposed for the government of in tercollegiate sports, because Dartmouth from its position s not exposed to the dangers threatening other college in connection with athletic sports. Seven days will be allowed the nine for absence during the summer term, to be taken together or separate at the convenience of the team. A standing committee of three members of the faculty, the president being one, has been appointed to attend to all matters pertaining to athletics.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

CONSIDERING THE PROBLEM OF RAILROAD TAX-ATION-THE PROVING OF WILLS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28.-The Railroad Taxation bills were argued in the Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, this afternoon. S. B. Ransom, of Jersey City, appeared in favor of the Abbett scheme and against the bill presented by the Special Committee. He asserted that the latter measure was unequal in its operations, and demanded the passage of an act that would tax the railroads at the same rates as individuals. Cortlandt Parker, of Newark, counsel of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, objected to the consideration of the bills at present, as premature, and declared that proper time had not been given to their preparation. The taxation of the Eric road was at present, he said, equal to that of individuals by reason of high valuations. A division of the tax laws was needed in other directions, as much as in the matter of railroads, and he suggested the appeintment of a board of seven assessors to establish valuations on a fair footing throughout the State. Ex-Governor Bedle, representing the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, complained of want of time for preparation, but proceeded at some length to point out inequalities in the Abbett bill.

Ex-Secretary George M. Robeson said that he did not appear as the representative of any corporation, but he protested against hasty action on measures of such importance. Carles L. Corbin, of Jersey City, appeared in favor of the Special Committee's bill No. 313. He said that while counsel pleaded for delay, they exhibited a remarkable familiarity with the measures. It had been asserted that the roads were now paying a fair tax. The New-Jersey Central, with an acknowledged valuation of \$68, 000,000, paid a low rate on only \$17,000,000. The claim of the railroads that they deserved especial consideration because they had built up the State was baseless. It might be doubted whether a State with such advantageous water communications gained anything by bringing the boundless West into competition with her in the New-York markets. The claim was made by some roads that they ought not to be some roads that they ought not to be fairly taxed because other roads had charters exempting them from such burdens, but shall the injustice be widened by applying it to all companies, or shall the effort be made to reduce it as much as possible. Mr. Corbin discussed the inequalities of taxation at considerable length, and said that both the bills before the Legislature were necessarily compromise measures. He pointed out that the Abbett bill was loosely drawn, and then explained in detail the advantages of the commit-

that the Abbett bill was loosely argon, explained in detail the advantages of the commit-tee's measure.

The debate was concluded by an address by ex-The denate was concided by an address by ex-Assemblyman Cater in favor of a change in the present system and the adoption of one or the other of the pending measures, the committee rejected a motion to delay consideration of the bills and re-ported "progress" to the House. The bills will probably come up for final consideration next week. It is announced that the railroad compa-tion will measure their passage, and an exerting connies will oppose their passage, and an exciting con-

A BELATED SPIECH ON THE TARIFF.

The consideration and passage of the Senate resoutions against the Morrison bill last evening was a serious disappointment to Schator William Burr Miller, representing Cape May County, He had had prepared and had carefully read an extended argument against the resolutions, but the manuscript unfortunately was left in the second of the two coats the Senator habitually brings to Trenton. He wore the first last evening. To-day he had the second on, bulging with the unborn address. By second on, buging with the unourn address. By unanimous consent he was given permission to record his vote against the resolutions, and under the pretence of explaining his action proceeded to unwind sentences on the tariff for the space of half an hour. As he explained, the speech had been anded to him before the resolutions passed, and he therefore begged the Senate to excuse some intensistences of expression. The speech proved an almost reasonable argument against some things in the tariff and much praise was given the an-

an almost reasonable argument against some things in the fariff, and much praise was given the author of the remarks.

The Senate discussed and laid over a bill to permit the probating of wills before the death of the testator. The act is based on the Michigan law and was introduced by Senator Stainsby, who was impressed with its ments after reading an article in The Tribune on this topic. Senator Schenck opoposed the bill as an innovation, and it was consequently decayed for a time. Mr. Stainsby is confident of its ultimate adoption.

The report of the Oyster Commission was recived

complying with some minor provisions. It is pronounced by the Commissioner of Insurance to be intended for the admission of the "graveyard" insurance companies, which have thus far been successfully excluded from New-Jersey. Mr. Armstrong says he was misunformed as to the nature of the bill, and will withdraw it.

### A HUMAN BODY IN THE RESERVOIR,

The body of a man was found on Monday the water near the west side of the large resgroot in Central Park. It had been in the water a ong time. It is no doubt a case of suicide. R. L. Colt, a ember of the St. Nicholas Club, and Edward Fudo, of No. 7 East Sixty-first-st., were the first to observe the of the water. The body was that of a man apparently elothing was a brown Prince Albert coat, brown tropsers

clothes. The body was sent to the Morgue. The sergeant on duty at the Arsenal said that this was the first case of suicide in the reservoir since it was built, twenty-six years ago. Some years ago a negro was found drowned in the small reservoir.

The body remained in the Morgue yesterday without being identified, though the features retained their outlines sufficiently to render identification easy. The reservoir is marded by wateninen employed by the Department of Public Works, and it was through their negligence that the body was allowed to lie for a fortnight in the reservoir which supplies the city with prinking water. The watenmen are relieved every eight hours and were supposed to keep a sharp watch for anything that may make the water impure. The entire reservoir is visible from the gate houses, and a bird can easily be distinguished from either end. When the body was discovered it was floating about ten feet from the slope and was half out of water. When asked it any animals ever found their way into the reservoir, James Duffy, one of the watchmen, said that he had been employed in the gate house for eighteen years but had never seen anything of the kind. The last case of drowning occurred about twenty years ago when one of the employes feit into the aqueduct, while in the northern gate house, and was carried through to the lower end. The reservoir was cleaned about live years ago. Since then sediment has formed a muddy bottom.

# THE REVIVAL OF THE HUGUENOTS.

The Congregational Club ate its monthly dinner at Clarks', in West Twenty-third-r'., on Monday evening. Nearly 150 persons were at the tables. Among ose present were Roswell Smith, president of the club; the Rev. Drs. Lyman Abbott, A. H. Clapp and C. F. Deems; the Rev. A. H. Bradford, of Montclair; H. W. Mable, of The Christian Union, and John Talcott, of New-Britain, Conn. The topic of discussion was "The Re vival of Huguenot Principles in France." The first speaker was the Rev. Dr. A. F. Beard, pastor of the American Chapel in Paris. Upon the present religious condition of France, he said: "The first element to consider is Romanism. It is strong because it is rooted in the centuries, but it is not the power that it was. The Republic spends five million dollars a year for primary education, and thousands of children, whose parents call themselves Roman Catholics, are educated in Protestant schools. The people of France are not willing to siumber in indifference. They will not consent to decay; France is full of opinions and activity, and the resultant is likely to be for creation and not for chaos."

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In concluding, Dr. Beard urged generous and systematic aid for the 600 Huguenot churches in France. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain and the Rev. A. J. Lyman, of Brooklyn, and the topic was inormally discussed by Dr. Abbott and others.

# THE POSTAL SERVICE OF NEW-YORK.

Postmaster-General Gresham's visit to this city was partly for the purpose of investigating alleged efects in the service between the Post Office and railways here. A conference was held in Postmaster Pearon's office on Monday, at which Mr. Gresham, Second Assistant Postmaster-General Lyman, Third Assistant Postmastmer-General Hazen, Superintendent of Railway Service Jackson, Contractor Otis, his son, George H. Otis ATHLETICS AT DARIMOUTH.

ATHLETICS AT DARIMOUTH.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 26.—The faculty of Dartmouth College, at a meeting last night, refused to WHO WILL SUCCEED MR. ABBEY

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE OPERA HOUSE. ERNEST GYE THE FIRST AND LEADING APPLICANT

-PROBABILITY OF HIS SUCCESS. Mr. Abbey's determination to withdraw from the management of the Metropolitan Opera House after this season, although positively announced only yesterday, was formed over a month ago. In fact, his mind was day, was formed over a month ago. In fact, as almost we pretty well made up before the close of his fall and winter season here. That he had arrived at a decision of this kind was well known to those immediately interested early in January. When Mr. Abbey reached the West he did not take any trouble to conceal his state of mind on subject of a possible renewal of his contract. Mr, Mathews, the treasurer of the company, declared that Mr. Abbey would not take the Opera House next season for a gift. The fact is that Mr. Abbey would not assume the management for another year less he was guaranteed from loss. The diectors could not see their way clear to an arrangement of this kind, and Mr. Abbey thereupon said that he was not an applicant for the house. The dissolution was attended by the strongest feelings of friendship and respect on both sides. Mr. Abbey expresses himself as much pleased with the way in which he has been treated by the directors of the Opera House, and they are more than satisfied with the way in which he has performed his part of the contract. Mr. Abbey's influence is such that the gentleman whom he recommended to the favorable consideration of the directors will in all probability be his successor. That is Ernest Gye.

Through this action of Mr. Abbey Mr. Gye was the first applicant for the house. He became such five or six weeks ago; and negotiations by letter and cable have been going on since then with every prospect of a conclusion favorable to the Covent Garden impresarie. About two weeks ago the Opera House people re-ceived a written offer from Mr. Gye, outlining he contract into which he was willing to enter. This was accepted with several modifications. A memoranlum of these was returned to England. Whether or not these modifications will be accepted at once or form a basis for further negotiations remains to be seen. What the general character of this contract is cannot be learned, but it is stated that it is altogether different from the one which now exists between Mr. Abbey and the directors.

Mr. Gye, who was the earliest in the fiel,d has proved he most formidable competitor. The truth that the applications of Charles Mapleson and Maurice Grau were not seriously considered. directors believed that the younger Mapleson was simply a man of straw put forward by the wily Colonel, who directs the fortunes of the rival house, and no amount of rotestation or argument could convince them that the cader of the Academy forces did not purpose to capture through strategem what he could not secure by sloge or destroy by volleys of carefully conned abuse. nini was treated with more consideration. During his absence he was represented here by a foreign nobleman,

absence he was represented here by a foreign nobleman, and the report was industriously circulated that his application was seconded by a prominent Continental manager, whose mame was withheld.

It is conceded now by every one familiar with the matter that Mr. Gye is so far ahead in the competition that it is not worth while to say who is second. Mr. Abbev's opinion that Mr. Gye was the best man the directors could get had great weight with them, but further than this, it seems that Mr. Gye has been able to present claims for a decision in his favor that cannot be disregarded and which no other manager, so far as known, can match. As the manager of Covent Garden in London, he would be able, should he succeed in obtaining the Metropolitan Opera House, to offer to all artists engaged by him a continuous season of seven or eight months out of the twelve, the London season of two or six months here. Under conditions like these he would be able, of course, to secure singers at better terms than for the American season alone. Moreover, the song birds of Italian Opera price a London engagement above every be able, of course, to secure slugers at better terms than for the American season alone. Moreover, the song birds of Italian Opera price a London engagement above every thing elso. A success in the English metropolis means a success in their world of art. Three years ago Mmc. Sembrich was playing what are professionally known as "smap" engagements at Milan, Hamburg, Berlin and at other places through Germany, Spain and Italy. But after her London appearance and success she was abic to secure an engagement in St. Petersburg. Mr. Gye stands not only in this advantageous position with respect to all present and future applicants for the Metropolitan Opera House, but on this score Mr. Mapleson can no longer meet him on equal terms. It is stated that Mr. Mapleson signed a contract last year with the Gyes, agreeing not to give Italian opera in London for ten years. Hence no importance is attached to talk about scening the management of the Opera House now in process of construction on the Tiames Embankment. The best he can do, it is londly declared by the Soions of the Union Square and Fourteenth Street cafes, is to pilot an opera company through the provinces, which mean Liverpool, Manchester, Hall, Portsmouth, etc.

Mr. Gye stated when he was here last year that the scenery, properties, etc., owned by him and now at Covent Gardicu, were estimated by experts to be worth at

at inside lighte 253,000, or \$415,000. He is note perly to put on the stage over fifty operas. His ab to do this either on one side of the Atla to the other, by a comparatively small expenditure freight, constitutes a strong recommendation in that of the directors of the new Opera House, who have ready expended nearly \$150,000 for their splendid in the fariff, and much praise was given the author of the remarks.

The Senate discussed and laid over a bill to permit the probating of wils before the death of the testator. The act is based on the Michigan law and was introduced by Senator Stainsby, who was impressed with its merits after reading an article in The Taibune on this topic. Senator Schenck opoposed the bill as an innovation, and it was consequently delayed for a time. Mr. Stainsby is confident of its ultimate adoption.

The report of the Oyster Commission was recived and ordered printed.

Mr. Armstrong introduced a bill authorizing any assessment insurance company to do business in this State upon payment of a fee of \$25 and upon complying with some minor provisions. It is pronounced by the Commissioner of Insurance to be intended for the admission of the "graveyard" insurance companies, who make an early stopological to a time of the directors of the mew 5100,000 for their shold nearly \$100,000 for their sho

gith his season here about April 15. How he has induced Mme. Patti to go with him to San Francisco is the hardest conundrum the musical gossips have had to soive for a long time. It is certain that for Mapleson himself communicated with San Francisco and said that he could not possibly bring Mme. Patti, and the Calfornia people made up their minds to do without her.

About sixty of Mr. Aboey's people, orchestra and chorus, arrived here yesterday. Baltimore and washington, where the opera is this week, do not furnish sufficient accommodation on the stage and in the space apportioned to the orchestra for the whole of Mr. Aboey's arge company. The report goes that Campanini was garreted in Cincinnati and robbed of a valuable watch and shady.

chain.

One of the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House applicants for the can satisfy us best as to the character of the performance he will give will be the successful man. We had good opera this year. We want better opera next year. There was a meeting of the directors yesterday. The returns from the circulars calling for the additional subscription of \$3,500 from each stockholder were examined and it was found that many more than the requisite four-fifths had responded favorably. In fact, the response was practically ananimous."

HOW MR. STORES REPORTED MR. GRESHAM WITH SOME CORRECTIONS AND A REMARK ON "INTERVIEWERS."

At the St. James Hotel Sunday evening a TRIBUNE reporter met Emery A. Storrs just as he had re-turned from a visit to General Grant's, where he said he

aid met Postmaster-General Gresham.

"He told me," said Mr. Storrs, " and I don't care if you quote me as saying he told me, that John A. Logan could arry Ohio for President; that Logan could poil as large a vote in Indiana as any other man, and that he was probably stronger in that State than any other candidate: that it was absurd to oppose Logan in Illinois, and hat he had so advised President Arthur's friends."

Fifteen minutes later the reporter met Mr. Gresham at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Storrs's language was quoted to him, when he said:

Storrs ought not to have said that. What I talked to storrs was in private conversation. I did not say that Logan was stronger in Indiana than any other man, but that he was strong there. For obvious reasons I am not

that he was strong there. For obvious reasons I am not making any public statements regarding Presidential candidates, and I do not like to be quoted as doing so."
The conversation drifting to the Conkling interview, Mr. Gresham said:

"I do not share in any of this talk about 'interviewers' being such a bad lot. In a long public life I have always talked to newspaper men just as trankly and freely as to other men. I do not recall ever having had my confidence abused. I have time and again had occasion to talk over matters of importance with reporce-s, and tell them a great many things that ought not to appear in print in order that they might understand other things that they might publish. I have always found that they appreciated the distinction between the two classes of information. If public men would treat the reporter like any other man we should have less of this hue and cry against 'interviewers.'"

#### MEETING AT THE STATION.

At the Twenty-third-st, station of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad on Sunday evening about 9 o'clock a young man with a rose in his button-hole in quired of the gateman if there had been a young lady with a red necktie sitting in the waiting-room. gateman said yes, and when further pressed added that she had gone down-town. The young man hunted despairingly in his pocket for a dime, and not finding it he departed disconsolately, while the reporter asked the gateman:

"Much of that business t" " Oh, any amount. Sunday night there is always a lot of appointments made by young people to meet each other at the elevated stations. Our waiting-rooms are before you get to the ticket box, you'll notice, so they can wait and wait and so of without paying for it. It's from a hillside and instantly killed Michael Lass different over on the sixth Avenus. There the waiting-rooms are only reached after you've dropped your ticket. This meeting by appointment is very funny sometimes. There was a girl waited a plump hour and a half last Sanday night over in the other room—the up-town side—and here in our waiting-room was her fellow waiking up and down, up and down, all the time. He'd of \$100.

pace to the stairway and look down, and pace back to the door and look out on the platform. Finally we found out what was up, and after enjoying the situation for a while we give them a hint. They made themselves scarce in no

SEQUELS TO SALMI MORSE'S DEATH.

NO PERFORMANCE AT THE COSMOPOLITAN-MISS BLACKBURN ILL.

Miss Blackburn did not appear at the Cosmo politan Theatre yesterday afternoon at three o'clock and pay the money due to various people who have been con-cerned in the representations of "On the Yellowstone." Those who inquired at her residence in West Forty-thirdst. were told that she was sick in bed, and it was stated later on that she would be sent to a hospital for proper care and attendance. Mr. McGivney was on hand, Signor Operti made a claim on him for due himself and orchestra. But Mr. McGivney resronded that the musical director's contract had been signed by Miss Blackburn and that he was not responsible. Signor Operti intends to take legal steps to-day for the recovery of the money, and the scenery will probably be attached.

In the evening a placard announced that the theatre was closed on account of the illness of Miss Blackburn. Treasurer Hall, who represents the owner, sa'd that he would have opened the house if Miss Blackburn had paid

Treasurer Hall, who represents the owner, sa'd that he would have opened the house if Miss Blackburn had paid the people, and taken his rent out of the receipts. But as Miss Blackburn was really mable to play, the performance could not go on. The advance sale was about \$10, and this was returned to the holders of tickets. Miss Pauline Markham, who played Mrs Fanny Kelly in the drams, was seen as she was coming away from the literate. She said that the company had received only one week's salary. They had played two full weeks, and the engagement had begun one week before they opened. Miss Markham did not appear to have any expectations of securing payment, and said she had no other immediate engagement. Miss Blackburn was asked on Monday evening as to what had occurred that Thursday night between Mr. Morse and Mr. McGivney, and she made the following statement:

"McGivney came to my rooms when Mr. Morse and myself were across the way taking some supper. He procured the key from the lantiress. An hour or two afterward he came back and forced his way in. I was suffering from an attack of neursigita of the heart and Mr. Morse was bending over me. Mr. McGivney struck bin once in the back parlor, then followed him into the front parlor and struck him again. Mr. Morse then put on his hat and went out, followed by McGivney. An hour or more afterward McGivney came back to the nouse without Mr. Morse."

Mr. McGivney aid: "I did go to Miss Blackburn's house, and there found Mr. Morse. I am uncertain as to the time. I had business with them. I wanted a settlement, for I thought I hat been hardly used. I put St,000 into this affair and had no voice in the management, and they wanted to put me out altogether. I did not then strike and never have struck Mr. Morse. I am simo-cent of his death as an infant. There is an object in this persecution of me by Miss Blackburn,"

MULLAGATAWNY SOUP.

#### MULLAGATAWNY SOUP.

A lesson in soups was given yesterday at Miss Pari a's cooking school, and white stock, muliagatawny bouillon and consomme were prepared before the class White soup was first made. To four pounds of yeal, which had been simmered in a gallon of water for four hours was added balf an onion, a parsuip, a turnip and a stick of cinnamon. The soup was then cooked one hour longer, and strained through a sieve when it was ready to be In the preparation of mullagatawny, a fowl weighing

three pounds, three pounds of can yeal, two large onion two large slices of carrots, four stalks of celery, three table-spoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of carry-powder, four tablespoonfuls of flour, salt and pepper, and five quarts of water were used. A piece of chicken fat, equal to two tablespoonfuls, was taken from the chicken and melted in the soup-pot. The vegetables, which were cut fine, were put in the soup-pot and cooked twenty minutes with frequent stirring. Then the veal was added, and the whole was cooked fifteen minutes longer, then the chicken and water were added. The soup was skimmed and set back where it would simmer slowly for four hours. When the chicken was tender it was removed and set on one side, while the soup cooked. After the sone was boiled the butter was melted in a frringpan, and the dry flour stirred in till the whole was a rich brown, when the curry powder was added and it was removed from the stove. This mixture was stirred into the soup and it was then cooked half an hour longer. Then it was strained and returned to the soup-kettle and the chicken was cut in small bits. Seasoning of salt and pepper was added and the soup simmered thirty minutes two large slices of carrots, four stalks of celery, three table chicken was cut in small bits. Seasoning of salt and pepper was added and the soup simmered thirty minutes longer.

HOW NEW-YORK HELPS THE SUFFERERS. The following contributions to the flood suf-

ferers have been received by THE TRIBUNE: Previously acknowl-edged stributions from lyn, N. Y. L 10.00 Total Feb. 26,1884...\$1,250 14 A subscription has been opened by C. B. Richard & Co., who acknowledge the following:

C. H. Richard & Co., \$100 00 R. B. Allen Simpson, Hall, Miller & Mairby, Stevens & Co., 50 00 Julia The Judd Manuf, Co., 25 00 John Kendrick E. Wallace & Sora 5 00 Me. ormack & Casheu 5 00 W. R. (dibert 5 00 W. H. Hall, Jr 1 00 R. I. Austin 5 00 C. G. Pomeroy Phelan.... H Newton iss Annie Peck 

Henderson, Ky. \$1,000 Jefferson ville, Ind. \$500 Newport, Ky 900 Lawrenceburg Ind. 500 Total for day \$2,500 All clothing, shoes, etc., are to be sent to Portsmouth, Ohio. Mr. Fry, the treasurer, acknowledges the receipt of \$3,700 04 for the day.

#### A SEVERED FOOD-PASSAGE HEALED.

Christopher Bedinger, who was found with nis throat cut at No. 73 Division-st., on October I, and taken to Chambers Street Hospital, is now able to attend to the duties of his trade-that of a cigar-maker- as if nothing had ever happened. His case was an unusual one and it has attracted much attention because of its peculiar character. When taken to the hospital it was for the razor with which the cut had been made had pene-trated the food-passage. At first it was believed that Bedinger could not possibly recover, but the physician possibility that the patient's life might be saved. A tube possibility that the patient's life might be saved. A tube was inserted into the hole in Bedinger's neck through which nourishment was introduced into his stemach in the form of milk. The wound was carefully dressed each day. Gradually the cut healed and at the end of a month the tube was removed. For more than five weeks after this time the patient could take only liquid nourishment. Then he was discharged from the hospital a well man, i.edinger's gratiful- for the benefits received from the officers of the hospital has led him to call at the hospital every week since his discharge and express his thanks.

RIGHT TO RECOVER INTEREST ON BONDS. Henry S. Marler, for himself and certain holders of the income and land grant bonds of the Texas and Pacific Rallway Company, brought a suit in the Supreme Court of this State last year to recover interest on the bonds for two years. By the terms of the mortgage the railway company had the option of paying the interest in scrip if the net earnings of the Eastern Division were not sufficient to meet the interest charges. It ceased the issue of scrip after July, 1881, but after the action of the bondholders the company gave notice last October that it would pay 14 per cent in scrip for the two years. Mr. would pay 14 per cent in scrip for the two years. Mr. Marier's suit was brought to recover the interest in cash on the ground that the failure of the company to exercise its option on July 1 entitled the bondholders to demand payment 16 money. To this the company entered a demaurer on the ground that the claims could not be sustained and that it constituted no ground of action against the company. The case was removed to the United States Court and came up for argument on the demurrer before Judge Wallace on Monday. Ex-Judge Dillon, appeared for the company and John R. Dos Passos for the plaintiff. Judge Wallace gave a decision overruling the demurrer and establishing the plaintiff's right to recover. right to recover.

#### SHOT BY A JEALOUS WIFE.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 26 .- At the Whitcomb House here to-day Mrs. F. H. Bussey, of Trey, shot at and attempted to kill another woman, who, she alleged, was intimate with her husband. The builtet took effect in the woman's forehead, but glanced upward, so the wound is not fatal. Mrs. Bussey and her husband arrived here this morning from Troy. Mr. Bussey is a young man of fine appearance, and his wife is well dressed. The woman who was shot is also young and fine looking. She says she went to Bussey's room, where the shooting occurred, simply to talk over a trouble he had with a friend of hers. Mrs. Bussy is under arrest.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH

FATAL ACCIDENT IN AN ORE MINE.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Feb. 26.—Amandas Boyer, superintendent of Henninger's ore mine, near this place, was killed by a cave-in this morning. Several other persons had narrow secapes.

killed by a cave-in this morning. Several other persons had narrow escapes.

JURYMEN APPROACHED.

PHILADELPHIA Feb. 26.—Patrick J. Malone, a liquorseller, was placed on trial to-day charged with the fatal shooting of Edward Brooks in December. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining a jury, several of the panel declaring that they had been approached by persons in the interest of Malone. The Court ordered that the accused persons be brought into court.

CONVICTED OF MURDERING A POLICEMAN. DETROIT, Feb. 26.—George W. Wilson, who two months ago shot and killed Policeman Bullard, while resisting arrest, was to-day convicted of murder in the second de-

Friedrich By A. FALLING ROCK.

Pittsburg, Feb. 26.—While four railroad laborers were working on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Cheago Railroad, near Bellevne, Penn., last evening, a large rock fell rom a hillside and instantly killed Michael Lascor, a langarian. None of the others w lashjured.

"PADDY" RYAN PLEADS GUILTY.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 26.—In the United States Ca
Court to-day "Paddy" Ryan pleaded guilty to rob
the New-Milford Post Office on May 4, and was senter

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

MR. RIDDLE'S RETIREMENT VOLUNTARY. In view of the recently published statements regarding the retirment of Hugh Riddle from the presiev of the Rock Island Railroad Company, Augustus C Downing wrote to Mr. Riddle asking for the facts about his retirement and also his opinion of Mr. Cable's management. He received a reply from Mr. Riddle, who

My retirement was entirely voluntary and for reasons wholly personal, mainly because my physical strength was not equal to the efficient discharge of the duties and trusts that devolve upon and should be discharged by the president of a large railway corporation. I was not asked to rotire from the presidency, nor was any hint or intimation given that such action on my part was desired. On the contrary, when my determination became known. I was urged by several of the directors, Mr. Cable among the number, to reconsider and accept a re-election. An acquaintance with Mr. Cable of many years' standing, he also having held important official positions and been intimately associated with me in the management and operation of the road for the last six years, led me to place a high estimate on his business ability and integrity, and I most cordially commended him to my associate directors as the proper person for president. That his management has been active and efficient, and at the same time as prudent and economical as circumstances will admit, the records of the year's business will soon prove; and if his policy at times has been such as to disturb and startle the management of competing lines of road it is but justice to say that every important step taken by him has been with the knowledge and approval of the Executive Committee, or Board of Directors. In his honesty and fidelity to the best interests of the Rock Island property will not be operated subscripent to or for the benefit of any other company or line while Mr. Cable remains its president and the present Board of Directors hold power.

SUITS TO RECOVER STOCK LOSSES. James M. Boyd, of Boyd & Vincent, stock okers, at No. 30 Broad-st., said yesterday that he had no personal interest in the suits which it was proposed to oring against the directors of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company to recover the losses suffered by some of he stockholders. "I have received a large number of nunications of one kind or another since I advertised in THE TRIBUNE," he added, "but I have not yet decided o begin an action. Many of the stockholders who have to begin an action. Many of the stockholders who have called on me do not seem disposed to put up money to prosecute their claims. I snail not fight the company unless I have the sinews of war. I have no doubt that suits will be begun for I have the support of certain brokerage firms which represent, I believe, a large amount of the stock. The stockholders seem to be rejuctant to begin suits, although there is no doubt in my mind that they have the very best causes of action. Nothing has yet been done, but some step will probably be taken to-morrow."

OFFICERS OF THE LACKAWANNA. At the general meeting of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rallroad Company yesterday the following officers were elected by the largest vote ever east: President, Samuel Sloan; secretary, Frederick F. Chambers; treasurer, Frederick H. Gibbons; managers, Joan I. Blair, George Bliss, Percy R. Pyne, William Watter Pheips, Elias S. Higgins, Benjamin G Charke, Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Russell Sage, Edgar S. Anchineloss, Andrew T. McClintock, Abraham R. Van Nest and Gardner R. Colby. The two last named are new members of the board.

The vacancy in the board of the New-York, Lackawanna and Western was filled by the election of Frederick H. Gibbons.

NO INJUNCTION AGAINST WEST SHORE. WARREN CURRIER'S APPLICATIONS DENIED-NO EVIDENCE OF WEONG-DOING.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 26 .-- In the case of the application of Warren Currier against the New-York tion, Judge Barnard has denied the motion with \$10 costs. In his decision the Judge declares that the complaint contains no averment that Currier has requested the corporation to bring the action, and until the corporastanding to make himself the champion of the company.

been delivered to the defendant and accepted by it. The Construction Company has lost all of its capital of \$10,-Construction Company has lost all of its capital of \$10,000,000, and owes about \$5,000,000 in addition. There is no proof that any director or agent of either company has been guilty of any wrong, or has done any act resulting in personal profit to himself. No falsehoods have been told inducing public confidence, and no individual in either corporation has used his position for private gains. The legality of the contract is established by the Court of Appeals in Van Coft, receiver, against Van Brunt. There is no basis in the paper for holding the Construction Company to be the agent of the defendant.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.-At the annual meeting of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to day, the president stated that the floating debt had been decreased \$60,000 and \$130,000 worth of serio had been paid off out of the earnings. The proposition to dispose of 18,900 shares of the company's stock at par to extinguish the floating debt was discussed, and it was resolved to leave the time and mode of such distribution to the discretion of the Board of Managers. The following officers were elected: Board of Managers, The following offi-cers were elected: Board of Managers, Joseph S. Harris, president; Francis C. Yarnall, vice-president; Edward W. Clark, Francis R. Cope, Fisher Hazard, Charles Par-rish, George Whitney, John Leiseuring, James M. Willeax, Edward Lewis, T. Charlton Henry and Samuel Dickson. The vacancy caused by the death of Charles Wheeler was not filled.

HARRISHURG, Feb. 26.-A charter was issued at the Company (uarrow gauge), the line of which will run from Rock Hill Furnace, Huntingdon County, to Burnt Cabins, Fulton County, a distance of fifteen miles. The new road will be a branch of the South Pennsylvania. The capital is \$100,000, with the right to increase it to \$300,000. Edward R. Wood, of Philadelphia, is president.

the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway, L. M. Shute, of this city, states that he is prepared to push the work rapdly as soon as spring opens. The road will run from Winnipez, through Battleford to a point beyond Edmon-ion, in all about 1,050 miles, and will open up one of the inest pertions of Northwest Canada. Boston, Feb. 26.-The directors of the New-York and New-England Railroad were in session nearly three hours

to-day, but did nothing of importance beside accepting Receiver Clark's report. No provision for the payment of the floating indebtedness was made, as it was deemed ad-visable to await the result of the legislation now pending CHICAGO, Feb. 26.-The annual meeting of the Burling.

ton, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad was held to. day. Four of the five retiring directors were re-elected; the fifth, John I. Blair, was succeeded by R. R. Cable. At meeting of the directors the following officers we ected: President, Judge Tracy; treasurer, H. H. Hol-ter; assistant treasurer, C. Stickney; secretary, S. S. orwart. The control of the road jointly by the three terested companies seems to have been determined GETTYSEURG, Penn, Feb. 26,-Gold spikes were driven

o-day, completing the Gettysburg and Harrisburg Railroad. The first through train reached Gettysburg at neon, bringing Jay Cooke, Colonel J. C. Fuller and others, The road will probably be opened for traffic in about six weeks.

Papers were signed by Judge Hilton and the officers of the Long Island Rathroad Company on Monday evening whereby the lease of the Central (Stewart's) road by the Long Island Company is extended for ten years The road is about eleven miles long and runs from Hins dale through Garden City to Farmingdale and Babylon. It is said that increased facilities for travel will be af-forded as fast as necessary, though no immediate change contemplate

#### OBITUARY. .

GENERAL EMMANUEL F. DE WIMPFFEN. Paris, Feb. 26.-The death of General Em-

General Wimpffen was born at Laon on September 13 1811, and was educated at St. Saint-Cyr. He rose to the rank of captain of infantry in 1840, and in 1853 was made colonel of the regiment of Algerian Sharpshooters In the Crimean War he became a brigadier-general, and in 1859 a major-general. After commanding the division at Lyons for a time he was transferred in 1860 to Algiers, where he served with distinction. He was recalled from Africa shortly after the beginning of the Franco-Russian war and took command of the Twelfth Army Corps, from which he was soon transferred to the command of the Fifth, under Marshai MacMahon. He received an order on August 28 appointing him commander-in-chief in case Marshal MacMahon should be disabled. On September 1, during the battle of Sedan, on hearing that Marshal Mac Mahon was wounded, he produced his commission and assumed the chief command. He at once reversed the orders aiready given, still noping for victory. The order directing the retreat came from the Emperor and not from him. General Wimpffen thereupon proposed to the Emperor that they should try and save themselves by endeavoring to cut their way through to Carignan. The Emperor would not consent. The General offered his resignation; the Emperor would not accept it. All that was left for him to do was to conclude and sign the capituistion of the great army under his command. He remained at Stuttgart as a prisoner of war till peace was concluded. On his return to France he published a memoir of the battle of Sedan, which led to long and bitter controversies. He was fisceely attacked by the papers, especially by the Pays, the editor of which, M. Paul de Cassagnac, he tried to bring to justice for libel. In 1872, at his own request, he was placed on the retired list. For a short time he was in the Champer of Deputies as a Republican. He was a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. orders already given, still noping for victory. The order

M. BENJAMIN ULMANN. Paris, Feb. 26.—The death of M. Benjamin Ulmann is announced.

M. Ulmann was born in 1829, in Alsace. He became

the pupil of the painters Drolling and Picot and in 1959 received the second prize at Rome with a painting entitled "Adam and Eve finding the body of Abel." He had often exhibited at the Paris Salons and had received three medals. The decorative paintings in the Court of Cassalion and other public rooms were the work of his

GENERAL JEAN PAUL ADAM SCHRAMM. PARIS, Feb. 26.-The death of the French General Jean Paul Adam Schramm is appropried

He was born December 1, 1789. In 1799 he entered the army. Within a year he passed the subordinate grades and attained the rank of under lieutanant. After the battle of Austerlitz in 1805, he received a decoration and was made lieutenant of infantry. Two years later an act of bravery at the slege of Dantzig raised him to a captaincy in the Imperial Guard. When hardly recovered from a gunshot wound received at Heilaberg, he went to Spain in 1808, and in the following year took part in the battles of Wagram and Essling. On his return from Spain Napoleon made him chief of battallon of the 2d Light Infantry. He accompanied the Grand Army on the Russian and Saxon campaigns, and attained the rank of colonel. At Lutzen he led a bold charge upon the trush of colonel, at Lutzen he led a bold charge upon the entrenched camp of the Prussians and carried it. This spiendid act decided the battle and gained for him the title of Baron. The colonel received two serious wounds in this charge, but though his life was despaired of he recovered in time to reion the army before Dresden, where he commanded the advance guard, routed the enemy and captured many guns. He then led his regiment to Prima in order to cut off the retreat of the Austrians. In this village in 1813 Napoleon made him a brigadier general. After the fail of the Empire he lived in retirement till 1830, in 1831 he again came forward and took a prominent part in affairs, rising to the rank of lieutenant general. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Africa for a short time and in 1841 was made a Count. M. Schramm occupied many important places in the state. Since 1830 he had been a Councillor of State. In 1850 he was Minister of War for a short time, but resigned rather than countersign the revocation of General Changamier. After the coup d'etat he was made a Senator. Since 1847 he had been chairman of the Consultative Committee on Intantry. He was for many years the oldest general in the service, In 1840he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor. part in the battles of Wagram and Essling. On his return

GEORGE C. HANCE.

George C. Hance, of the firm of G. C. Hance & Co., stock-brokers, of No. 49 Broadway, died at noon yesterday at his home, No. 31 East Seventy-second-st., from Bright's disease. He was born in this city in 1819, his father, R. C. Hance, being a merchant, and for a time was engaged in the wholesale silk business. Later he became cashier for C. J. Osborn & Co. In 1873 he organtred the firm of Hance & Co. He was for ten years a nember of the Stock Exchange; two years ago he transferred his seat to his son. For twenty years he lived in Woodridge, N. J. He was prominently connected with the Episcopal Church. He leaves three sons and a daughter.

OBITUARY NOTES.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 26.-Henry W. Davis, a prominent man, and at one time a banker, died this morning, age seventy-eight. He represented the HId District of Monroe County in the Legislature in 1879. In politics he was a Democrat. Workester, Mass., Feb. 26.-Lucius J. Knowles, the

senior pariner of the firm of L. J. Knowles & Brother, of this city, died at Washington last night of neuralgia of the heart. He was the inventor of the Knowles steam pump and Knowles fancy loom, and was widely known. THE CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE.

## The Cigarmakers' International Union bas

issued a circular condemning emphatically the strike reently begun in the factory of Straiton & Storm as injudicious, in view of the fact that the men were making good wages. Mr. Straiton said on Monday: "We do not care what action the Central Labor Union take in the matter of boycotting. We shall not negotiate with the Progressive Union, nor with our men as a body. Nor do we recognize the right of the Central Labor Union to interfere between our employes and ourselves. We had

terfere between our employes and ourselves. We had over fifty applicants this morning. Of these we put to work twenty-three bunch makers and une hand workers." The strikers assert that the firm sends some of its workmen out to pick fights with the "pickets," and that Frank Muller, with a number of associates, severely beat a "picket" on Monday morning.

Representatives of the Central Labor Union called on Mr. Straiton yesterday and were informed that as they had misrepresented him in regard to the previous interview, he declined to see them. They were advised to go home and attend to their own business. There are now at work in the factory 514 cigarmakers and constant additions are being made to the force. Mr. Straiton said that, with the present force, it would be a month, at least, before the jobbers would feel any effect from the strike. A meeting of the strikers was held at Concortia Assembly Rooms and resolutions were passed denouncing the International Union.

In addition to the strike at Straiton & Storms', the

Intional Union.

In addition to the strike at Straiton & Storms', the Cigarmakers' Progressive Union has strikes on hand in the factories of Moonells & Brother, A. Straiss, Bach & Co., Boehm & Co., Louis Ash & Co., and Simon Brothers. In the shops of Boehm & Co. and Simon Brothers the cigar packers are out.

#### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. Sun rises, 6:35; sets, 5:43 | Moon rise, 6:11 | Moon's age, ds. 25 HIGH WATER TO-DAY. A.M.—Sandy Hook, 8:00 Gov. Island, 8:33 Heil Gate, 10:22 P.M.—Sandy Hook, 8:22 Gov. Island, 9:03 Hell Gate, 10:52

FOREIGN STEAMERS DUE AT THIS PORT

TO-DAY.
From.
London..... Vessei. Assyrian Monarch.... Rotterdam... Rotterdam... Haytı... West Indies W Clyde... THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, Alexandre's Servia Liverpool
City of Merida Havana and Mexico FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29.

....Liverpool....
Liverpool....
Montego Bay. SHIPPING NEWS. SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, FER. 26, 1884.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Marengo (Rr), Malet. Hull Jan 31 via Boston 2 days, with mides to Sanderson & Son.

Steamer New Oriesms, Mailety. New-Oriesms 6 days, with mides and passedgers to Samuel H Seaman.

Steamer State of Texas, Risk, Fernandina 5 days, via Bruns-wick, Gs., and Port Royal, with mides and passedgers to CH Mailory & Co.

Steamer Guif Stream, Winnett, Charleston 3½ days, with mides and passedgers to Jas WQuintard & Co.

Steamer Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Nor-folk, with mides and passedgers to Old Dominon Sc Co.

Steamer Tuckahoe, Townsend, Baitimore, with mides to Ged. Steamer Tuckahoe, Townsend, Baltimors, with indse to Geo H Glover. Steamer Nerens, Coleman, Boston, with indse to H F Dim-ock. ock.
Ship Cilomene (Br), May, Calcutta 192 days, with inducto Watson Summer & Co.
Bars Honor (Aust), Camalich, Cape Town 50 days, with index and passengers to order, vessel to Searce Bros.
Bark Gladovia (of Parrisboro, NS). Knowiton, Sahia 39 days, with sugar to order, vessel to J F Whitney & Co.
Bark Taitsman (of Liverpool), Delano, Port Spain 17 days, with asphaltum to Watson & Farr, vessel to F G Challouer & Co.

Co. Schr Lizzie Dewey, Peters, Matanzas II days, via Delaware

SUNSET-Wind at Sandy Hook, light, E : cloudy and very dark. At City Island, light, NE : cloudy. dark. At City Island, light, NE; cloudy.

CLEARED.

Steamer Erin (Br), Griffiths, London—F W J Hurst.
Steamer Cephalonia Bri, Walksr, Liverpool via Queens.
town—Vernou H Brown & Co.
Steamer Amerique (Fr), Sintelli, Havren Louis de Beblan.
Steamer Bermuda (Br), Whitehurst, St Kits, Martiniqua
&c—A E Outerbridge & Co.
Steamer F W Brinne, Reynolds, South Amboy—J S Kaems.
Steamer Neptime, Berry, Boston—H F Dimock.
Hark Artieri Giovani (Anet), Flamin, Alexanifys—Bela Cos
mich. Hich.
Bark Rosine (Ital), Tomaselli, Oporto—Seager Bros.
Bark Sarah Chambers (Br), Lockhart, Hamburg—Funch,
Cdyc & Co.
Bark Euma Paysant (Br), Dexter. Rotterdam—J F Whit-

ney & Co.

Bark Nellie (Br), Cone, Rio Janetro—Geo F Bulley.

Bark Belle of Oregon, Matthews, Portland, Or—Sutton & Co.

Schr Marion Hill, Dean, Macoria, San Domingo—J de Rivere

& Co.

Schr Estelle Day, Lacy, Minatilian—J O Ward & Co.

SALLED.

Steamers City of Chicago and Wisconsin, for Liverpool; Ackworth, Leith; Chateau Latte, Bordeaux, Heimital, Stettin; Ambrose, Para, Bermuda, Barbadoes; Wyanoka, Richmond, Barks Tuck Sing, for Cientuegos; R. Worffinths, Brigs Solaria, for Rio Janeiro; H. B. Hussey, New-Orleans. THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

QUEENSTOWN. Feb 26-Arrived, steamer England (Br), ecker, from New-York Feb 14, on her way to Liverpool (and QUEEKSTOM New-York Feb 14. on her way to Liverpool (ams proceeded).

AVONSOUTH, Feb 26—Arrived, steamer Albany (Br), Daily, from New-York Feb 12.

HAVIR, Feb 26—Arrived, steamer Prinz Georg (Ger), Zumfelde, from New-Orleans Feb 3.

Lizard, Feb 26—Passed, steamer Westernland (Belg), Randle, from New-York Feb 16, on her way to Antwerp.

HALIFAI, Feb 26-Arrived, steamer Circassian (Br), Smith, from Liverpool on her way to Portland.

ASPINWALL, Feb 24-Salled, steamer Colon, Shackford, for New-York.

VERA CRUZ, Feb 25-Arrived, steamer City of Puebla, Desken, from New-York. DOMESTIC PORTS.

BOSTON, Feb 26-Arrived, steamer Lancaster, Mills, Phila-BOSTOS, F60 20—Arrived, steamer Lancaster, and Scientis, Philadelphia, Feb 26—Arrived, steamers British Crown (Br., Nowell, Laverpool; Propitions (Br., Douglass, Rio Marina; Hercules, Ritson, Nowbaryport; Williamsport, Willetts, Salem; Pottaville, Bacon, Chelsea, Harrisburg, Hibertson, and Centipede, Warth, Boston.
Cleared, steamers Vaderland (Belg), Bense, Autwerp; Spartan, Nickorson, Boston.
Ballmiors, Feb 26—Arrived, steamers C W Lord, Doans, Port Antonio, Geo Appold, Foster, Providence.
Cleared, steamers Royal Crown and Sarsayosas.
RICHMOND, Feb 26—Salled, steamer Old Dominion, New-York.

York. NEWPORT NEWS; Feb 26—Sailed, steamer Gayandotte, New-York. WILMINGTON. Feb 26—Arrived, steamer Benefactor, Tribon,

New-York. Peb 26—Arrived steamers Wm Crane, Balti-more Carn Brae (Br., from tial voston for Liverpool (disabled), will proceed to Newport News. Cleared, steamer An de Sala (Span), Barcelona. Salied, steamer Wm Lawa uce, Baltimora.